NOTE XII.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES OF CURCULIONIDAE AND LAMIIDAE FROM THE ISLAND OF SALEYER

BY

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Mr. Ritsema has kindly sent me a small collection of Curculionidæ and Lamiidæ captured by Mr. H. E. D. Engelhard at Saleyer, a little island lying south of Celebes. Of these I have only described such as were in duplicate. The following is a list of the new species:

Curculionidae.
Dyscheres, n. g.
„ *agrestis* [1]).
Celebia suturalis.
Piezonotus diversus.
Lixus Ritsemæ.
Apion lethale.

Lamiidae.
Coptops intermissa.
Philicus, n. g.
» *dialloides.*

Dyscheres, n. g.

Rostrum breviusculum, latitudine fere capitis; *scrobes* arcuatæ, infra oculos cito currentes; *antennæ* medianæ.

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1) And in a note the following:
Dyscheres griseus. Timor, Flores.
„ *macularius.* Arabia.
„ *rugosus.* Cambodia.

Oculi rotundati, prominuli. *Prothorax* subangustus, basi subtruncatus. *Elytra* prothorace latiora, apicibus breviter mucronatis. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* mutica, modice clavata; *tibiæ* anticæ flexuosæ; *unguiculi* approximati, basi connati.

The characters of this genus are chiefly negative, differing from *Anemerus* in its bilobed penultimate tarsal joint, and from *Atmetonychus* in its connate claws—not *one* only.

Dyscheres agrestis, n. sp.

D. ellipticus, fuscus, squamulis albis disjunctim indutus; prothorace in medio impresso, lateraliter esquamoso; elytris seriatim punctatis, punctis plurimis elongatis. — Long. $4^1/_2$ lin.

Elliptic, brown, covered with small inconspicuous white scales, not close together, but more so beneath; head and rostrum with a well-marked median groove, another on each side of the latter — not extending to the head — and curved outwardly at the base; prothorax rather suddenly deflected at the sides, irregularly punctured, an oblong longitudinal depression in the centre; scutellum oblong, triangular; elytra gradually narrowing from the middle, each bluntly apiculate, seriate-punctate, several of the punctures oblong or linear.

A dull-looking species but with a faint trace of a darker patch on each elytron owing to fewer scales on the part. To this genus I refer three very distinct forms in my collection which might at first sight be thought to belong to different genera, but all agree in the generic characters given above [1]).

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[1]) *Dyscheres griseus*, sp. n.

D. ovatus, fuscus, squamulis grisescentibus, setis numerosis adspersis, tectus; prothorace basi leviter bisinuato, in medio inæqualiter impresso, lateraliter fusco-vittato; elytris seriatim punctatis, punctis haud elongatis. — Long. 4 (♂) — 5 (♀) lin.

Celebia suturalis, sp. n.

C. oblongo-ovata, nigra, squamulis rufescentibus induta; elytris sutura lineisque tribus dorsalibus, altera

Hab. Timor, Flores.

Stouter than the above, the elytra broader in proportion and with the ordinary punctuation, the scales more closely set — especially beneath and on the legs — more greyish than white, and with numerous pale setæ on all parts; the sculpture of the rostrum and prothorax is somewhat variable, judging from the three specimens before me, one from Timor (♀) has a well-marked median groove on the former and three or four short impressions on each side, and on the prothorax, which is decidedly transverse, an abbreviated central groove, the male from the same island has a much narrower prothorax with a cross-shaped central impression; in the specimen from Flores the median groove on the rostrum does not extend to the head, and the prothorax has a short transverse impression on each side without a median longitudinal groove.

Each of the following species depart in their general appearance from the above — and from each other — although their technical characters will scarcely, in my opinion, allow of their generic separation.

Dyscheres macularius, sp. n.

D. angustior, niger, squamulis albis, aliis infuscatis maculatim variis, sat dense tectus; prothorace dorso inaequali, haud sulcato, lateribus leviter rotundatis; elytris striato-punctatis, apicibus subacuminatis. — Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Arabia (Yemen).

Narrowish, black, rather closely covered with white, more or less distinctly spotted with blackish-brown, scales; head and rostrum with a well-marked median groove, a short curved groove on each side below the eye; antennæ black, sparsely covered with white setæ, scape short, funicle more than twice as long, its two basal joints longest; prothorax apparently rather longer than broad, disc slightly concave on each side of the median line followed by a blackish denuded stripe, the sides a trifle rounded but not deflected; scutellum scaly, inconspicuous; elytra convex, nearly parallel on the sides, the posterior third rounded to the apex, which is only slightly produced, striate-punctate, punctures distinct, moderately approximate; beneath and legs scaly with scattered slender white setæ; intermediate coxæ more approximate than in the preceding.

Dyscheres rugosus, sp. n.

D. ellipticus, fuscus, squamulis roseis maculatim indutus; prothorace rugoso, trisulcato; elytris confertim grosse punctatis; oculis prominentibus. — Long. 5½ lin.

laterali, nitide nigris instructis; pedibus cinerascentibus. — Long. $7^{1}/_{2}$ lin.

Oblong ovate, black, scales more or less rufescent, those on the legs either greyish or cinereous; rostrum finely punctured and having a black median line; club of the antennæ black, except at the base; prothorax irregularly and finely punctured, a raised median and two black lines on each side; scutellum small oblong; elytra with the suture and four raised lines on each glossy black, the lines on each side with a row of punctures and the intervals covered with closely imbricated yellowish scales, more or less tinged with brick-red; body beneath entirely covered with white, somewhat pearly, scales, having a slightly rufescent tint, and finely but distinctly punctured, each puncture bearing a silky hair.

The collection contains four examples of this very distinct species, and the above is about all that can be said of them collectively as a species; one (♀) has shorter lines between the others. From *Celebia azureipes* — the only hitherto described species — this, besides the striking difference of colour, is, *inter alia*, characterized by its elevated suture. Of *C. azureipes* in my collection three or four species or sub-species might be described were it not for other individuals difficult to place in either. Of the allied genus *Eupholus* all the transversely banded forms I have seen are in my opinion but varieties of one variable species, of which the

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Hab. Cambodia.

Elliptic, brown inclining to chestnut, somewhat glossy, without scales, except some patches or spots above of light rose-coloured scales, and beneath of whitish scales uniformly dispersed; head and rostrum with three deep grooves; eyes prominent, or even subpedunçulate; antennæ black, rather stout, clothed with scattered setæ; prothorax apparently a little longer than broad, the sides nearly straight and slightly inflected, rugose, the disc with three deep grooves, and four course round impressions in the middle, the side grooves filled with rosy scales; scutellum small, round; elytra shortish, each bluntly apiculate, punctures large and approximate, placed in very shallow striæ, the shoulders, middle and a few spots posteriorly composed of rosy scales; legs clothed with whitish setæ.

earliest described is *E. Schönherri* Guér. [*E. Chevrolatii* follows on the next page]; *E. E. Cuvieri*, *Bennettii* and *Cyphoides* are very distinct.

Piezonotus diversus, sp. n.

P. ovatus, niger, squamulis albis disjunctim vestitus; elytris planatis (♂) vel leviter convexis (♀), dorso supra apicem ad suturam productis; antennis pedibusque, apice elytrorum excepto, solummodo setosis. — Long. 4 lin.

Ovate, black, covered with small round white, slightly separated scales; antennæ and legs only, except on the apical margin of the elytra, setose; rostrum not longer than the head, and having a short tubercle between the scrobes; scape of the antennæ attaining to the middle of the thorax, joints of the funicle subequal from the second, the first two somewhat longer; prothorax slightly longer than broad, moderately rounded at the sides, rather closely punctured, each puncture having a scale at the base, the intervals with smaller dispersed scales; elytra subseriate punctate, flat above in the male, slightly convex in the female, each terminating posteriorly above the apex in a conical tubercle, approximating to its fellow at the suture in the former sex, but more rounded and diverging in the female; body beneath with small scattered scales.

Two species of this genus I have not seen, but they differ, *inter alia*, from the above in their striated elytra. *P. suturalis* Gyll., the type of the genus, black with a pure white suture, has also striated elytra; Lacordaire doubts its being from Java, as stated by Schönherr; my specimens are from Banda, Amboyna, and Macassar.

Lixus Ritsemæ, sp. n.

L. nigrescens, pilis albidis adspersis, nonnullis supra maculatim condensatis; rostro breviusculo; prothorace conico; elytris sub-cylindricis, seriatim punctatis, punctis oblongo-quadratis, approximatis, apice rotundatis. — Long. 4 lin.

Blackish, sparingly covered with whitish hairs, some closely set forming irregular spots on the prothorax and elytra; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, stoutish, scrobes commencing a little before the middle; eyes elongate narrow; antennæ short; prothorax conical, about as long as broad, the sides very slightly rounded, irregularly punctured, ocular lobes ciliated; elytra at the base broader than the prothorax, very gradually narrowed towards the rounded apex, seriate-punctate, the punctures oblong quadrate and approximate; body beneath with a rather dense greyish pubescence; second abdominal segment as long or longer than the two next together; legs short.

There does not seem to be any valid difference between *Lixus* and *Cleonus*; the slighter contour of the former and the scrobes commencing more or less remotely from the apex of the rostrum — characters by no means, however, without exceptions — are perhaps as good as any. The above species (which I have the pleasure of naming after Mr. C. Ritsema Cz.) is not unlike the Australian *L. Mastersii*, but is narrower, the rostrum not so stout, and is spotted above, the spots, however, in numerous specimens before me, vary to a certain extent, some assuming an irregular interrupted band-like form behind the middle of the elytra being apparently the most constant. This species with very slight variations was found by Mr. Wallace in Kaioa, Batchian, Makian, Sula and Timor.

Apion lethale, sp. n.

A. nigrum, nitidum; rostro elongato, lineari; antennis ante medium rostri insertis; prothorace oblongo, apice angustato, ante medium constricto; elytris subglobosis, fortiter striatis; tarsis breviusculis. — Long. $1^1/_3$ lin. (rost. incl.).

Glossy black; rostrum elongate, linear, except a little bulging out at the insertion of the antennæ; eyes large, somewhat approximate above; prothorax longer than broad, finely punctured, narrowed at the apex then expending obliquely and distinctly contracted before the middle, from thence it gradually broadens to the base; scutellum subtriangular; elytra subglobose, deeply striate-punctate, punctures minute; tarsi rather short.

An unnamed species from Bombay in my collection is very like the above; only the latter has the elytra very faintly striate. For contour it may be likened to *Apion pisi.*

Coptops intermissa, sp. n.

C. breviuscula, sat depressa, canescenti-pubescens; elytris singulis fasciis flexuosis tribus, fulvo-marginatis, ornatis. — Long. 7 lin.

Rather short and somewhat depressed, especially the elytra, covered mostly with a pale greyish pubescence, but tinged with fulvous on the head and prothorax, the latter with five rudimentary tubercles on the disc; scutellum rounded posteriorly; elytra with irregular scattered punctures, partially hidden by the pubescence, each with three flexuous light brown bands, not meeting at the suture, the posterior the least marked, and each more or less bordered with fulvous; body beneath with a warm greyish pubescence.

Allied to *C. bidens* Fabr. but besides coloration, it is less convex, the prothorax less tuberculate at the sides, and the punctuation indistinct.

Philicus, n. g.

Caput antice quadratum; *tuberes* antennifera divergentes, basi approximata; *antennæ* subtus fimbriatæ, articulo tertio longitudine scapo æquali. *Prothorax* transversus, spina lateral fere obsoleta. *Elytra* cuneiformia, apice extus spinosa. *Prosternum* transversum, elevatum; *mesosternum* haud productum.

I am reluctantly compelled to propose a new generic name for the species described below, and which at first sight I did not hesitate to refer to *Diallus*; it differs, however, in all the characters which separate that genus from *Cereopsius*, while from the latter it is distinguished by the form of the prothorax — *i. e.* the absence of the transverse ridge and of the lateral spine, and in the mutic mesosternum.

Philicus dialloides, sp. n.

P. niger, subnitidus, prothorace basi lateribusque niveopilosis, elytris maculis sex majusculis, pilis niveis formatis, notatis. — Long. 4 lin.

Black and somewhat glossy; sides and base of the prothorax and six largish spots on the elytra formed of densely set snow-white hairs; numerous hairs also covering the face; top of the head and disc of the prothorax pubescent; scutellum semicircular; elytra wedge-shaped, finely punctured, a raised dorsal line terminating at the apex externally in a prolonged apiculus; body beneath delicately pubescent, gradually becoming courser at the sides; fifth abdominal segment with a well-marked spine on each side at the apex; metathoracic epimera carinated.

Of three specimens before me two have the prothorax so covered with hairs as to leave only a part of its disc bare or apparently so, the pubescence being only visible under a lens. The fifth abdominal segment is apiculate in all, and is probably characteristic of the male sex.

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